

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1868.

The Paraguayan Difficulties.

There is abundant evidence, as it seems to us, that our late Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburn, has been too severely censured by some of the newspapers. Lopez has acted most shamefully towards the American Legation, and will have occasion to regret it. Mr. Webb, the United States Minister to Brazil, warmly defends Mr. Washburn, saying that he has discharged his duty faithfully under very trying circumstances. The Buenos Ayres Standard also speaks in praiseworthy terms of his conduct. In a letter received at Washington, dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 11th, Mr. Washburn says:

You may have seen the late correspondence I have had with Lopez. When you consider that the men for whom I was fighting were eleven educated gentlemen, and that when they left it was like going to the guillotine, and that toward the last it appeared to me in my favor; that I should probably be put to death by torture; that my wife and child would be sent on foot to the mountains, to die of want and exposure, you may judge some thing of our last two months in Paraguay. Though we escaped, never did persons quit a country with heavier hearts. We felt that all our friends, all that had shown us any particular kindness, would, for that reason, be put to torture or death by Lopez. His plan is that of vicarious punishment. If he cannot vent his rage on a person in his power, his plan is to confiscate the property of his relatives, reduce them to beggary and subject them to torture. Powerless at last to serve any human being, my residence was surrounded by police and spies, no person, foreign or native, daring to visit us. You will understand how we dread to think of all the friends we left behind as victims of the revenge and cowardice of a blood-thirsty tyrant.

Lopez is made furious with his appointment, and conscious that his cause is lost, and as his career has been but a series of intrigues, he now seems intent on destroying the witnesses, and blotting out his record. He is the greatest coward ever known, and it was only through fear that he let me go. When Capt. Kirkland, of the Wasp, in response to his threat that he intended to hold on to me, told him that if he dared to touch me, our Government would have his head, if it had to hunt him through all Christendom; he then concluded to let me depart. For his conduct, as you will perceive, I denounced him as the common enemy of the human race, and Paraguay as outside the pale of civilized nations.

I am remaining here to see what can be done to save the persons seized by Lopez. No effort of mine has been or will be spared to rescue the unfortunate men I kept myself in the power and endured the hostility of the worst living man; for them I most cheerfully sacrificed health, comfort, and fortune, and endured persecution and insult. I did all that was in my power to do. My house was crowded with fugitives, and I shared with them all I had, and in all the horrors of the situation. All parted from me with the deepest feelings of gratitude. Had the Wasp been at Assuncion when Bliss and Masterson were seized by an overpowering force and dragged away from me while on my way from the steamer, I am certain that Captain Kirkland would have promptly responded to my request and opened on the town, but as you are aware, Lopez had kept her below the fortifications, a league below Assuncion, in order to have me at his advantage; of course, in the street, with my wife and child, I could offer no resistance to that outrage upon my flag.

My diplomatic power had been surrendered, and I could not resume them. I had no longer house nor home, nor protection. I could have surrendered my family, unprotected, and put them on the Paraguayan steamer, the Rio Apa, and could have given myself up to the ruffians who had seized the members of my legation, and been carried into captivity, where I could tell no tales, and could not advise my Government and the world of the atrocities and barbarities of Lopez.

To have thus surrendered myself, instead of hastening to a point where I could communicate with my Government, and do all in my power to rescue my unfortunate friends from the clutches of a wild beast, at the earliest moment, I should have been justly censured by the whole civilized world. I therefore embark on the Wasp, and hastened down the river. I lost no time in reporting to my Government and in publishing to the world the long and bloody catalogue of the outrages, perfidies, and cruelties which had blackened the recent history of Paraguay; and, as I have said, I spared no effort to have the most prompt and energetic measures taken to vindicate the insulted majesty of our great nation.

Adjut. Commander Kirkland, who speaks Spanish fluently, had an interesting interview with Lopez when he went for Mr. Washburn, which we give below:

"On the second day of September I first visited President Lopez. I inquired after Mr. Washburn, and Lopez replied: 'I am sorry to say we are very bad with Mr. Washburn.' I said I was sorry to hear it. Lopez said:

"Mr. Washburn is an enemy to Paraguay. I said I didn't believe it, and he continued:

"I do not doubt it. I have the proofs." I then said again, I do not believe it, but if it is none of my business.

Lopez then said, 'I wish you to take a part in this, and try to arrange the matter between myself and Mr. Washburn, as I am very loth to take any steps inimical to the United States.'

I replied that my mission was a specific one; that I was to embark Mr. Washburn; that I was not a diplomat, and that I would not interfere in the matter any way. He remarked that un-

less the thing could be arranged he feared he would have to detain Mr. Washburn, and I answered him as near as I can recollect as follows:

"Any steps taken against the United States Minister will be avenged by that Government, even should the Minister be in the wrong in the first instance. Your duty is to allow him to depart peacefully, and to refer your complaint—if you have any—to the President of the United States, and you may rest assured that if the Minister has been guilty of unfriendly acts to the Government of Paraguay, while residing in your country, that he will be called to account for them. I shall wait a proper time, and if Mr. Washburn is not put on board, or if I am not allowed to embark him with the means at my command, I shall return immediately, and report to the Government that he is a prisoner at your hands."

Lopez then asked how long I would remain. I replied: "Only a few days, as I have strict orders on the subject." Lopez, after a short while, said: "You are right; I will let Mr. Washburn go and will represent his conduct to his Government."

My opinion is, that Lopez wished to have the ship in the river, as appearing to give him a moral support, and he wished to ascertain whether I would remain an indefinite time waiting for Mr. Washburn, because as soon as I told him that I would only wait a proper length of time, and that length of time would be what I thought proper, he immediately said that Mr. Washburn should be embarked as speedily as possible. I have no idea that Lopez's remark was intended as any threat against Mr. Washburn's liberty, but he was very anxious to have the ship in the river, if possible, and thought that he could accomplish that by temporizing."

FINED.—The editor of the Reveille has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, the editor of the Tribune and L'Avenir to pay a fine of 2,000 francs each, and the editors of the Temps and Journal de Paris to pay a fine of 1,000 each, for publishing an article encouraging the subscription for the monument to Baudin.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.—Gen. Grant left Washington on Monday for a two week's absence north. He will visit Massachusetts; his object being to make the necessary arrangements to place his second son at Harvard College. The Municipal authorities of Boston have tendered him a public reception which he declines. He will probably remain in Boston until Saturday and then go to Providence, where he will pass a night with his friend and comrade, Gen. Burnside; and he will be back in New York in season to attend the wedding of Gov. Fish's daughter, on Tuesday of next week.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Howard Harlan, of Illinois, a clerk in the second Auditor's Office, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. He was a relation of Senator Harlan.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.—The N. Y. Sun's Washington correspondent has authority for stating that Senator Sherman is not a candidate for a seat in the Cabinet, and under no circumstances would he accept of one, as the present Legislature of Ohio is Democratic, and as the terms of office of its members will not expire until Dec. 31, 1868, his successor, were he to resign his seat, would be a Democrat, and that Democrat, Mr. Sherman thinks, would be Vallandigham. The health of Mr. Stanton has been so completely shattered from his long service in the War Department that he could not endure the labor and responsibility of another Cabinet office, even if he had any desire—which he has not—for holding any public office.

Worth Attention.

We would remind all of our readers who wish to take another journal in addition to their county paper, that they will consult their own profit as well as pleasure by providing themselves now with that most excellent, interesting, and valuable journal called the American Agriculturist—though not exclusively an agricultural journal, as it has been enlarged to embrace the garden and especially household labors and cares, and the wants and interests of children and youth. It is as valuable for the residents of cities and villages as for country people. No other journal for the same money gives so large an amount of really useful, reliable, practical information. The paper is literally full of good things, carefully prepared by intelligent, thoroughly practical men. The hundreds of beautiful engravings given in each volume, are pleasing and interesting in a high degree, and are alone worth many times the subscription price, which is placed very low on account of the immense circulation that enables the publishers to give a great deal for a little money. The Agriculturist is not a new enterprise, of uncertain value and promise, but is just entering upon its 25th annual volume, with a long established, useful character. We advise every one of our readers to begin now with the new volume and try the paper for a year. It will pay and pay well. The cost is only \$1.50 a year, or four copies for \$5.00—which is less than the expense of an egg or two, or of a poor cigar per week. The publishers are Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. When desired, a post-paid specimen copy can doubtless be obtained by sending 10 or 15 cents to the publishers. We have be-

fore us the last number and find it alone worth a whole year's subscription price.

A CHALLENGE.—We have received the December number of "Merry's Museum," for young people, and old people, too, who have not forgotten that they were once young.

The Publisher, Horace B. Fuller, Boston, claims that "Merry" is the best magazine of its kind issued in this country, and challenges comparison. Our readers can decide this point for themselves by sending to him two three-cent stamps for a specimen.

The January number begins a New Volume, which will be further enlarged and improved. Terms, \$1.50 a year in advance.

A temperance lecturer descending on the superior virtues of cold water remarked: "When the world had become so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold water." "Yes," replied a toper present, "but it killed every critter on the face of the earth."

Personal.

Gov. Harriman, of N. H., has appointed J. H. Benton, of Lancaster, formerly of Bradford, this State, one of the Insurance Commissioners for the State of New Hampshire.

It is stated that Mr. Seward will take up his residence in New York city after the 4th of next March.

We are glad to see it stated that Matt. H. Carpenter will be the coming man to Doolittle's seat in the U. S. Senate from Wisconsin.

Anna Dickenson is to lecture in Rutland on the 12th of December.

Judge Smalley, of Burlington, with Mrs. Smalley and Miss Annette Uplam of Montpelier, left home on Monday, with the intention of spending the winter in Florida.

Deacon Wm. Hickok, of St. Albans, colporteur for the American Tract Society of Boston, is now laboring in Chittenden Co.

Gen. Thomas L. Hoxley has instituted a liberist suit against Mr. Vanderhoven of the Patterson [N. J.] Guardian.

Miss Pincy W. Forsyth has succeeded her father as proprietor and editor of the Liberty (Miss.) Advocate.

Laws of Vermont, A. D. 1868.

Public Acts, designated by the Secretary of State for publication in the newspapers.

An Act to enable owners of lands to drain the same.

SEC. 1. Whenever the owner or owners of any lands in this State may wish to drain the same, and are unable to agree with the proprietor or proprietors of adjacent lands as to the mode of draining said land or lands, and the damages consequent thereon, said owner or owners may prefer a petition to the county court in the county where such lands are situated, for power to drain said land or lands across lands of adjoining proprietors; and shall at least twelve days before the sitting of the court to such petition shall be preferred, cause said petition and citation to be duly served on each and every (one) of said adjoining proprietors.

SEC. 2. Upon the petition of any person or persons, preferred as aforesaid, the court shall appoint three judicious and disinterested freeholders, to prescribe the best mode of draining said land or lands, and to assess the damages which will thereby accrue to the adjoining proprietor or proprietors, and said freeholders shall make report in writing of their doings to said court, and said court may accept or reject the report of said freeholders, in whole or in part, as justice shall require, on a hearing of the parties, and said court may make such order thereon as they shall deem lawful and right.

SEC. 3. The costs of the petition, the officer's fees in serving the same, and the fees of the freeholders appointed in pursuance of the provision of this act, shall be taxed at the discretion of the court, and the petitioner or petitioners shall give recognizance to the opposite party for costs, as in civil cases.

Approved, Nov. 19, 1868.

An Act in amendment of chapter ninety-seven of the General Statutes, entitled "Of public lands."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section five of chapter ninety-seven of the General Statutes, is hereby so amended as to read as follows: The rents of lands granted to the use of the ministry, or social worship of God, and the rents of lands granted to the first settled minister, shall be divided equally by the selectmen of the town, among the different religious societies in said town, who maintain the public preaching of the gospel; and if there shall be no society, on interest, under the direction of the selectmen, until such society shall be formed, unless it shall be appropriated to pay for preaching the gospel in such town, by vote of such town in town meeting.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1868.

An Act in addition to chapter seventy-seven of the General Statutes, relating to the standard weight of grain, &c.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. A bushel of onions shall be deemed fifty-four pounds, as the standard weight and measure of the same in all purchases and sales thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1868.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize improvements to be made in Nulhegan River and its tri-

butes," approved November 13, 1867.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. An act entitled "An act to authorize improvements to be made in Nulhegan River and its tributaries," approved November 13, 1867, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1868.

An Act in amendment of section five of an act entitled "An Act to establish a State Normal School," approved Nov. 17, 1866.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section five of an act approved November 17, 1866, entitled, "An Act to establish a State Normal School," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Board of Education at its first meeting after the passage of this act, and at each of its annual meetings thereafter, shall designate one or more of its members, whose duty it shall be, together with the Secretary of the Board to attend the examination for graduation, and determine who shall receive certificates, and also to visit the school at least twice a year on other occasions, and for such attendance and visits such members shall receive such compensation as is or shall be allowed for attending the stated meetings of the board.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1868.

An Act relating to the Normal Schools of this State.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The sum of \$1,500 is hereby appropriated to the Normal Schools of this State respectively, to wit: The sum of \$500 to the one at Randolph; the sum of \$500 to the one at Johnson; and the sum of \$500 to the one at Castleton.

SEC. 2. The money hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Board of Education, as now provided by law, or may be hereafter provided.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage, and the Auditor of Accounts is hereby directed to draw his order on the State Treasurer, for the payment of the sums herein appropriated.

Approved Nov. 20, 1868.

An Act to encourage the formation of union or graded school districts, and in relation to prudential committees.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Any union or graded schools in any town in this State, formed under the provisions of chapter twenty-second of the General Statutes, relating to union or graded schools, whenever the town in which such union or graded school is located so vote, shall be entitled to receive the same number of the distributive shares of that portion of the public school money, which is distributed equally between the districts, as they would have been entitled to before forming such high or graded school districts.

SEC. 2. Any union or graded school districts formed under the provisions of chapter twenty-second of the General Statutes, one-third of the number to be chosen each year, and to hold their offices for three years, or until others are chosen.

SEC. 3. At the first election of prudential committee under this act, one-third of the number and such union or graded school district shall designate, shall be elected, to hold their offices three years, one-third two years, and the remaining one-third one year, and in case of a vacancy, from any cause, the district at any annual school meeting may elect a substitute to serve for the unexpired term.

SEC. 4. In any union or graded school district, established under the provisions of this act, the prudential committee may procure the necessary text-books at the expense of the district for any children who are not supplied with them, and the amount paid for such text-books, shall be added to the school tax of the parent or guardian of the child for whom the books were obtained, and shall be collected with the tax, unless the tax is abated.

Approved, November 19, 1868.

An Act in amendment of chapter twenty-two of the General Statutes, "Of public instruction."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section eighteen of chapter twenty-two, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read: "The time, not to exceed 2 days, actually spent by any teacher of a common school, in attendance upon the Teachers' Institute, held pursuant to law, during the time for which such teacher is engaged to teach such school, shall be considered as time lawfully expended by such teacher in the service of the district by which he is employed, and in the legitimate performance of his contract as teacher."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, October 30, 1868.

An Act to amend sec. six, of an act entitled "An act authorizing towns to establish central schools."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section six of an act entitled "An act authorizing towns to establish central schools," approved November 21, 1867, is hereby so amended, as to read as follows:

When more than one central school is established in the same town, in pursuance of this act, the moneys and bonds of each central school district shall be paid by any town meeting legally warned for that purpose; and in assessing taxes for deficiencies to maintain the respective central school, the said assessments shall be made by the prudential committee thereof on the grand list within the limits of said central school district.

Approved, November 20, 1868.

Special Notices.

P. O. Try a box of Poland's Pleasant Ointment. The Best in the World. Take no other, but insist on having this. For sale by all Druggists and Country Dealers. D. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer.

WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain to the great organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but none of these various female complaints can be properly suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to doctors and druggists, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced and retained in the hands of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is little simple justice to the subject, who is merely a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The ailments that exist for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effects. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and restraints of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissues, which is in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before maturity, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

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